XII.-List of the Snakes in the Zoological Museums of Lund and Malmö, with Descriptions of new Species and a new Genus. By Nils Rosén, Zool. Inst. Lund.
[Plates NI. \& XII.]
At the request of the Director of the Zoological Museum of Lund, Prof. D. Bergendal, I have determined and revised the collections of snakes in that Museum. The specimens not determinied belong principally to collections made by Dr. Hj. Möller in Java (1897), by Dr. N. Holst in West Australia (1897), and by Bar. Eggers in Eenador. Through the kindness of Dr. H. Wallengren I have further had the opportunity of examining some suakes in the Museum of Malmö. I have found five species and one genus not previonsly described. A description of these and notices respecting some specimens which differ from the typical examples form the subject of this paper. As regards the systematic classification and nomenclature, I have followed G. A. Boulenger, 'Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum,' vols. i.-iii. (1893-96). Some snakes were presented by private individuals, without any information as to habitats.

## Fam. Typhlopidæ.

## 1. Typhlops braminus, Daud.

Java.
2. Typhlops bicolor, Ptrs.

West Australia.
3. Typhlops olivaceus, Gray. West Australia.

## Fam. Boidæ.

4. Python reticulatus, Schn. Java.
5. Python molurus, L.
6. Epicrates cenchris, I.

14 upper labials.
7. Epicrates striatus, Fisch.
8. Corallus caninus, L.

Maroni (Surinam).
9. Trachyboa gularis, Ptrs., var. multimaculata, nov.

Snout scarcely prominent. Upper head-scales small, conver, keeled. Eye bordered by 2 labials (sixth and seventh) and 11 scales. 25 scales round the upper lip. Four pairs of shields bordering the mental groove. Scales strongly keeled, in 31 rows. Ventrals 146. Anal entire. Subcaudals 29. Brown above, with a dorsal series of large irregular black spots; two series of smaller ones on each side; yellow beneath, with large black spots.

Total lengtb 320 mm. ; tail 35.
Ecuador.
A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Eggers, 1892, in Balao (Ecuador).

Cf. Proc. Zool. Soc. of London, 1898, p. 115, where Boulenger describes a specimen from Ecuador differing by having the eye completely surrounded with 14 scales, labials being excluded.
10. Eunectes murinus, L.

Brazil.
11. Boa constrictor, L.

Fam. Ilysiidæ.
12. Ilysia scytale, L.
13. Cylindrophis rufus, Laur.

Java.
Fam. Xenopeltidæ.
14. Xenopeltis unicolor, Reinw.

Sumatra.
Fam. Colubridæ.
Series Aglypifa.
15. Acrochordus javanicus, Hornst.

Java.
16. Polyodontophis geminatus, Boie.

Differs from the description in Cat. Snakes in having $S$ upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. Java.
17. Tropidonotus ordinatus, L., var. infernalis.

Oregon.
18. Tropidonotus ordinatus, L., var. sirtalis.

Oregon.
19. Tropidonotus sauritu, L.

Total length of one specimen 970 mm . ; tail 290.
North America.
20. Tropidonotus natrix, L.
sweden.
21. Tropidonotus trianguligerus, Boie.

Java, Sumatra.
22. Tropidonotus piscator, Schn., type C.

Seales sometimes feebly keeled or nearly smonth, reminding one of Tr. Sancti-Johannis (see Boul. Cat. Snakes, i. p. 230). Java.
23. Tropidonotus tessellutus, Laur.

South Europe.
21. Tropidonotus viperimes, Latr.

Algiers.
25. Tropidonotus Clarkii, B. \& G.
26. T'ropidonotus tigrinus, Boie.
27. Tropidonotus vittatus, L.

Java.
28. Tropidonotus sulminiatus, Schleg.

Some specimens with third and fourth upper labials cutering the eye.

Java.
29. Helicops angulatus, L.
30. Helicops modestus, Gthr.
31. Helicops leopardinus, Schleg.

The last two species differ from the descriptions by not having any hypapophyses in the posterior region of the dorsal column. In II. leopardimus, Sehleg. (which is represented in the Lund Museum by an single specimen), the lower surface of the dorsal vertebree in the posterior region has a lower keel (text-fig. 1, a), without any crest or tubereule projecting
below the condyle. In II. modestus, Gthr. (two specimens in the collections), the lower surface is smooth (fig. 1, b).

In the 'Catalogue of Snakes' Boulenger has laid stress upon the presence or absence of hypapophyses on the posterior dorsal vertebre, and, so far as I know, he has continued to do so. Among the snakes I have had an opportunity of examining I have, however, fonnd several specimens which differ from species already described only by the presence or absence of the hypapophyses in the posterior region of the dorsal column. That these ought not to be regarded as new species or genera is quite certain, and consequently the hypapophyses are not of such great importance for classification as has been supposed. More extended examination of other species and genera is required.

## Fig. 1.



Vertebrie in the posterior region of the dorsal column.
a. Melicops leopardinus, Schleg.
b. - modestus, Githr.
c. Trrtanorhims intermedius, sp.n.
d. C'hysopelea ornata, Shaw, type A.
32. Tictanorhinus intermedius, sp. n. (Pl. XII. fig. 2 )

W'ithout any hypapophyses on the posterior dorsal vertebrce (text-fig. 1, $c$ ).

Nasals separated. Internasals small. Frontal much shorter than the parietals. One loreal, about twice as long as deep. T'wo prooculars. Two postoculars. Temporals $1+2$. Eight upper labials, fourth entering the eye. Five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Posterior chin-shields separated from each other by scales. Scales in 21 rows, striated, with short but strong keels. Ventrals 142. Anal divided. Subcaudals 56. Dark brown above, with a dorsal series of irregular black spots, sometimes confluent. An indistinct yellow, dark-edged, lateral streak.

Yellow beneath, with brown dots, anteriorly dark, with an indistinct black median line.

Total length 520 mm. ; tai 120 .
Central America.
33. Elapoides fuscus, Boic.

Nasal entire.
Java.
34. Lycodon aulicus, L.
35. Lycodon subcinctus, Boie.

Java.
36. Zamenis Forros, 'schleg.

Java.
37. Zamenis constrictor, R.

Eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the oye. North America.
38. Zamenis fagelliformis, Laur.

South Carolina.
39. Zamenis gemonensis, Laur., var. asianus.

Entirely black.
40. Zamenis algirus, Jan.

Algiers.

## 41. Zamenis hippocrepis, L.

Algiers.
42. Drymobius bifossalus, Raddi.

Loreal longer than deep. Frontal shorter than the parietals. Total length 1720 mm . ; tail 500 .
43. Drymobius Boddaertii, Sentz.
44. Coluber fasciatus, sp. 11. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

Rostral broader than deep. Internasals much shorter than the prafrontals. Profrontals large. Frontal once and two thirds as long as broad, much longer than its distance from the end of the snont. Nasal entire. Loreal a little longer than deep. One præocular. Two postoculars. T'mporals $2+2$. Eight upper labials, thircl, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. Five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. P'osterior chin-shields in contact anteriorly.

Scales smooth, in 17 rows, with two apical pits. Ventrals without or with a rather indistinct lateral keel, 179. Anal divided. Subcaudals 100, in two rows. Dark brown above, with narrow indistinct white (in spirit) cross-bands, extending on the ventrals. These bands are caused by large white edges to the scales. Lighter beneath. Head with white streaks and spots.

Total length 305 mm . ; tail 30.
Ecuador.
A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Eggers in Balao (Ecuador), 1892.
45. Coluber leetus, B. \& G.

North America.
46. Coluber obsoletus, Say.

Scales rather feebly keeled.
North America.
47. Coluber oxycephalus, Boie.

Java.
48. Coluber melunurus, Schleg.

Java.
49. Herpetudryas carinatus, L.
50. Dendrophis pictus, Boic.

Java.
51. Dendrophis formosus, Boie.

Java.
52. Dendreluphis subocularis, Blgr.

Java.
A single specimen, ventrals 160 .
53. Dendrelaphis caudolineatus, Gray.

Java.
Five specimens, collected by Dr. Hj. Möller, 1897 The genus Dendrelaphis had not previously been found in Java.
54. Gastropyxis smaragdina, Schleg.
55. Leptophis occidentalis, Gthr.
56. 1)romicus antillensis, Schleg.

W' est Indics.
57. Dromicus rufiventris, D. \& B.

West Indies.
55. Liophis albiventris, Jan, type A.

Ecuador.
59. Liophis pocilogyrus, Wied.

Argentine.
60. Liophis typhlus, L.

Brazil.
61. Liophis epinephelus, Соре.
62. Liophis regince, L.

Brazil.
63. Liophis parvifrons, Соре.
64. Nenodon Nerremi, Wagl.

Brazil.
65. Heterodon platyrhinus, Latr.

Two specimens have scales very feebly keeled, but do not differ in other structural characters. United States of America.
66. Aporophis lineatus, L.
67. Rhadinea anomala, Gthr.

Argentine.
65. Rhadincea cobella, L.
69. IRhadinuea fusca, Cope.
70. Urotheca luteristriga, Berth.

Ecuador.
71. Dimades plicatilis, L.
72. Coronella austriaca, Laur. Europe.
7.3. Coronella triangulum, Daud., typo A. North America.
74. Cemophora coccinea, Blumenh. The supraoculars fused with the frontal.
75. Simotes octolineatus, Sclun.

Java.
76. Contia vernalis, Marl.

Total length 580 mm .
North America.
77. Homalosoma lutrix, L.
78. Petalognathus nebulatus, L.

Brazil.
79. Carphophis amœmus, Say.

North America.
80. Calamaria Linncei, Boie.

Java.

## Series Opistiloglypila.

81. Hypsirlina entydris, Schn., type A.

East Indies.
S2. Homalopsis luccata, L.
Java (one specimen with a length of 840 mm . from the snout to the anal ; tail stumped) ; East Indies.
83. Cerberus rhynchops, Schn.

S4. Gerardia Prevostiana, Eyd. \& Gerv.
85. Eteirodipsas colubrina, Sehleg.

Internasals shorter than the preafrontals. Three preoculars, upper largest and reaching the frontal. Three suboculars; three postoculars. Temporals $2+2$. Eight upper labials. Scales in 27 rows. Ventrals 213. Anal divided. Subcaudals 80, the anterior single. Brown above, yellow beneath; with irregular black or dark brown spots; the posterior ventrals with dark brown or black dots.

Total length 710 mm . ; tail 130 .
Madagasear.
A single specimen belonging to the Museum of Lund.
86. Trimorphodon liscutatus, D. \& B.
87. Lycognathus cervinus, Laur.
88. Dipsadomorphus multimaculatus, Boie.

Java.
59. Leptodira personatu, Cope.
©0. Leptodira albofusca, Lacép.
91. Leptodira ammulata, L.
92. Oxyrhopus petolarins, L.
93. Oxyrhopus trigeminus, D. \& B.
94. Oxyrhopus cloeliu, Daud.
95. Thammodynastes Nattereri, Mik.

Subeaudals $\$ 0$.
Brazil.
96. Thamnodynastes punctatissimus, Wagl.
97. 'Tomodon ocellatus, D. \& B.
98. Philodryus aestivus, Schleg.

Total length 1300 mm .
99. Plilodiyas viridissimus, It.
100. Philodryas Olfersii, Licht.
101. Philodryas Schotti, Schleg.
102. Trimerorhinus rhombeatus, L.
103. Celopeltis monspessulana, Herm.

Algiers.

> Anisodon, gen. nov.

Hypapophyses throughout the vertebral column, represented on the posterior dorsal vertebre by a well-developed crest, projecting below the condyle. Solid maxillary teeth anteriorly small, increasing in size and followed by an interspace, after which the teeth are very small ; the last two large and grooved, situated below the posterior border of the eye. Mandibular teeth unequal, the anterior largest and separated from the rest by a short interspace. Head distinet from neek. Snout pointed. Eye rather large. Body cylindrical. Tail moderate. Scales smooth, in 17 rows. Subcaudals in 2 rows.

Java.

## 104. Anisodon Lilljeborgi, sp. 11.* (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

Rostral much broader than deep. Internasals as long as broad, shorter than the prefrontals. Nasal entire. Loreal

* I take the liberty of naming this snake after the celebrated Swedish zoologist Prof. W. Lilljehorg, who has determined the old collections of snakes in the Museun of Lund.
irregular. Frontal nearly twice as long as broad, longer than its distance from the rostral, nearly as long as the parietals. One preocular. Two postoculars. Supraocular large. Temporals $2+2$. Eight upper labials; sccond and third reaching the proocular; third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. Three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields.

Fig. 2.


Anisodun Lilljeborgi, gen. et sp. n.
a. Maxillary and anterior part of the mandible.
b. Hypapophysis in the posterior region.

Scales smooth, in 17 rows. Ventrals 156-159. Anal entire. Subcaudals 43-50, in two rows. Greyish brown ; a dorsal scries of lighter spots, edged with black, indistinct posteriorly. Yellowish beneath, with irregular dark spots. Head with lighter and darker irregular streaks and dots. Along the upper labials a white streak, edged with black.

Total length 490 mm . ; tail 95.
Java.
'Two specimens, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Dr. Hj. Möller in Tjibodas (Java), 1897.
105. Macroprotodon cucullatus, Geoffir.

Algiers.
106. Dryophis xanthozona, Boic.

## Java.

In the 'Catalogue of Snakes,' vol. iii. (1896), Boulenger says :-"Anal entire (rarely divided)." Of the ten specimens which are preserved in the collections no less than nine have the anal divided.
107. Dryophis prasinus, Boie.

Java.
108. Oxybelis acuminatus, Wied.
109. Chrysopelea ornata, Shaw, type A. (Pl. XI. fig. 1 ; and text-fig. $1, d, \mathrm{p} .171$.)
Hypapophyses present throughout the vertebral column,
represented on the posterior dorsal vertebrce by a well-developed crest, projecting below the condyle. Ventrals 222. Subcaudals 131 .

## Sumatra.

A single specimen, belonging to the Museum of Malmö, collected by C. Richter, 1895.
110. Chrysopelea ornata, Shaw, type D.

## 111. Erythrolamprus Esculapii, L. <br> South America.

## 112. Homalocranium melanocephalum, L.

Ecuador.

## Series Proteroglypifa.

## 113. IIydrus platurus, L.

Coast of Java.
The two specimens belonging to the Museum of Lund have respectively 51 and 59 scales round the body. In the 'Cat. of Snakes' Boulenger states the scale-rows of this snake to be 45 to 47 . The two specimens also differ from the description in 'Cat. Snakes' by having the frontal shorter than the parictals. In coloration they agree with the type $\mathbf{E}$.
114. Hydrophis gracilis, Shaw.
115. Enhydris IIardwickii, Gray. (Pl. XII. fig. 1.)

One specimen, with six very feebly grooved small maxillary teeth.

## 116. Distira longissima, sp. 1 .

Head moderate. Body much elongated. Rostral about as broad as deep. Nasals shorter than the frontal, more than twice as long as the suture between the prefrontals. Frontal a little more than twice as long as broad, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals. One præocular. Two postoculars. Two anterior temporals. Eight upper labials; third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye, second largest and reaching the prafrontal. 'Two pairs of chin-shichds; posterior a little longer than the anterior, in contact anteriorly. Scales smooth, imbricate, 31 round the neek, 35 round the middle of the body. Ventrals 320 , smooth. Greyish green, with dark cross-bands, broadest on the middle, narrowing on the sides.
'T'otal length 1650 mm . ; tail 120.
Habitat minkown. A single specimen belonging to the Museum of Lund.
117. Aipysurus australis, Sauw.

Anstralia.
Ventrals 167-168.
118. Platurus colubrinus, Schn.
119. Denisonia superba, Gthr.

Australia.
Onc specimen differs from the description of the genus Denisonia in having the poison-fangs followed by 7 small solid teeth. Boulenger states (Cat. Suakes) the number to be 3 to 5 .

## 120. Denisonia Gouldi, Gray.

West Australia.

> 121. Denisonia fasciata, sp. n.

Eye moderate. Rostral broader than deep, visible from above. Internasals shorter than the prefrontals, broader than long. Frontal once and one fourth to once and one third as long as broad, shorter than its distance from the rostral, shorter than the parietals, much broader than the supraoculars. Nasal entire, narrowly in contact with the præocular. Two postoculars, upper in contact with the parietal. Six upper labials, second and third in contact with the proocular, third and fourth entering the eye. Temporals $2+1$ or 2 , lower anterior wedged in between the fifth and sixth upper labials. Three lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. The posterior chin-shields separated by scales, about as long as the anterior. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 153-165. Anal entire. Subcaudals 28-31. Yellow (? in spirit), with large indistinct brown spots or cross-bands.

Total length 410 mm . ; tail 47.
West Australia.
'Two specimens, belonging to the Museum of Lund, collected by Dr. N. Holst, 1897.

Seems to be closely allied to D. maculata, Stdr.
122. Rhynchelaps Bertholdi, Jan.

IVest Australia.
123. Rhynchelaps fasciolatus, Gthr. West Australia.

## 124. Bungarus fasciatus, Schn.

 Java.
## 125. Bungarus candidus, L.

Java.
Of the eight specimens in the collections there are seven with dark annuli on the tail (not cross-bands). Frontal shorter than its distance from the rostral. The coloration on the head a little variable.
126. Naia melanoleuca, Hallow., type $A$.

Gaboon.
Some scales with white dots and edges.
127. Naia tripudians, Merr., var. leucolira.

Java.
One black specimen.
123. Doliophis bivirgatus, Boie, type C.

Java.
129. Doliophis intestinalis, Laur., f. typica.

Java.
130. Elaps fulvius, L., type A.

North America.
131. Elaps Spixii, Wagl.

Brazil.
132. Elaps frontalis, D. \& B.

Argentine.
133. Elaps lemniscatus, L.

## Fam. Amblycephalidæ.

## 134. Dipsas infrenalis, sp. 11 .

Maxillary with 12 teeth. Rostral as deep as broad. Internasals broader than long. Prafrontals much longer than the internasals, entering the eye. Nasal entire. Une preocular. 'T'wo postoculars. No loreal. Frontal small, broad anteriorly, much shorter than the parietals. Temporals $1+2$, very small. Nine upper labials, third, fourth, and fifth entering the eye. First lower labial in contact with its fellow behind the symphysial. 'T'wo pairs of chin-shichls, the posterior largest. Five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields. Scales smooth, in 15 rows, vertebral row enlarged. Ventrals 193. Anal entire. Subcaudals 99,
in two rows．Colour？（in spirit），with dark cross－bands， extending on the ventrals．

Total length 390 mm ．；tail 100.
A single specimen，belonging to the Museum of Land． ILabitat unknown．

## Fam．Viperidæ．

13．）．Viperia lierus，L．
Europe．
1．36．Cerastes cornutus，Eorsk．
Algiers．
137．Ancistroton rhodostoma，B sie．
Jiva．
138．Lachesis lanceolatus，Lacé？
West Indies．
One specimen with small shiells o：1 the anterior part of the head．

139．Lachesis atrox，L．
Maroni．
140．Lachesis alternatus，D．\＆B．
One specimen with a $⿸ 丆 ⿰ 丨 丶$－shaped light marking．
141．Crotales tervificus，Laur．
Well－leveloped shields between the internasals and the preffrontals．

142．Crotalus horridus，L．

ENPLANATION OF THE PLATES．
Plate NI．
Fïg．1．Chrigsopelen ornata，Shaw，type A．
Fiig．．2．C＇oluher fasciatus，sp．n．
fily．3．Anisodon Lilljehoryi，gen．et sp．n．

## l＇late NiI．

Fiy．1．Enhydris ILarducichï，（iray．
Fily．2．Tretanorlinus intermedius，sp．n．
Ann．\＆Mag．N．Hist．Ser．7．Jol．xv．

